

not unfairly the general level of accommodation and attendance at religious worship as compared with the numbers of the population able to attend worship. And two inferences state one in the face—the first, that the accommodation is miserably inadequate to the wants of the population; the second and more important, that the attendance is miserably below the accommodation. The primary want is, not new churches or chapels, but a more efficient ministry—a clergy that can and will carry their teaching to the poor, and make the churches and chapels attractive to them.

Now with the higher conditions of success in this problem we are not at present dealing. Of course, to endow the Church with double its present income would be alone of very little effect, unless the sort of men were forthcoming who would and could do the work of the Church among our native heathens. But no reasonable man can expect a constant supply of able and energetic clergymen unless such clergymen can maintain themselves by their profession on the general level of the class to which they socially belong. For our own parts we do not see any chance of an adequate supply of such clergymen, unless the income to be obtained by ministering to the spiritual wants of a district can be raised to such an amount as will enable a man to support himself, marry, and bring up his family, in the style and with the prospects of the comfortable middle classes. How little this is the case at present, may be judged from the statement made in the report of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates for the year 1851-52—to the effect, that if all the incomes of the parochial clergy were equally divided between incumbent and curate, the net income of each would amount to only £150 per annum; and this, it is remembered, takes no account of the annual increase of 200,000 souls, demanding, according to the calculations of the same report, an annual increase of one hundred clergymen.

But, in fact, as we urged last week, such a division is impracticable, even if it could be considered by any friend to the Church desirable to take away all the large prizes from the lottery. Add to the lump the Episcopal and Chapter incomes, the lapse of a few years would, with the rapid increase of our population, bring us back to our present difficulty. But let any one consider what Church property is to a very large extent. It consists of the incomes of the benefices, the advowson of which has by long practice come to be treated just like any other property, and, under certain fixed limitations, sold in the public market. The largest living in the country belongs to this class. Their present patrons may have inherited them from a long line of previous possessors, or they may have purchased them. In either case their right to them is as valid and as indefeasible as the right of any landowner to his estate; and though we can conceive the confiscation of this or of any other sort of property by the Legislature, such confiscation would amount to a revolution, and could only be the result of a revolution, for no other reason, yet because such a confiscation would shake every tile in the country. Nothing, however, is more common than to hear this confiscation urged in private society, under the vague notion of a general equalization of benefices; and it is not many days since we heard a jealous supporter of the rights of property in general, when brought up by this objection, coolly propose to leave those benefices which are in private patronage as they are, but to reduce the incomes of all the bishops to £1000 a year, do away with cathedral establishments, and with the sum thus gained to equalize the incomes of all the benefices that are in the gift of bishops, chapters, and the Government; a process which would leave many of the parochial clergy possessed of far larger emoluments than their rulers in the Church. We need scarcely say that any proposal for equalizing the incomes of the parochial clergy, which would have a chance of settling the question, must embrace them all alike, whether the benefices are in private patronage or otherwise. And to any such proposal it would be a sufficient answer, except in the event of a democratic revolution, that no man's property could be considered secure after such a measure was passed; and that if it were effected, the difficulty would recur in the course of a few years.

It has indeed been urged, that two measures passed within recent times were as violent an interference with private property as the measure we pronounced impracticable. The Reform Bill, it is said, destroyed property for which valuable consideration had been given in the market; and the Slave Emancipation Act forced the owners of property to receive a very inadequate compensation. The answer is obvious—that the bargains in Parliamentary boroughs were never legal except so far as the mere transfer of the property went; that the power of returning members to Parliament was an accident of the property; and that it was only with that accident that Parliament dealt. In the other case, though the compensation given to the owners of slaves was probably very inadequate to repay them for the losses incident to the forcible suppression of slavery, it was the value set by Government upon the actual existing slaves themselves; and, so far as the analogy is valid at all, it would point to a purchase by the nation of the proprietary rights of the patrons of living; the main objection to which is, that Parliament would not vote the necessary funds.

We are driven, then, to voluntary contributions, as the only available resource for supplying the present, and, much more, the future wants of the Established Church. Such contributions may take the form of building-funds and endowments for new churches, additional endowments for existing churches at present inadequately endued, or annual stipends for assistant curates to incumbents whose parishes need such assistance, but whose incomes are too small to enable them to pay for the aid. The two societies we alluded to last week devote their energies principally to the two latter objects, and find themselves constantly obliged to withhold assistance in cases of pressing need from the want of adequate funds. The Pastoral Aid Society is considered to represent the Low Church Party, and enjoys the patronage of only a portion of the Episcopal Bench. The Society for the Employment of Additional Curates is supported by the more thorough-going churchmen, and all the bishops are upon its committee. So far as appears by the rules of the two societies, they differ mainly in the following points. The Pastoral Aid employs laymen as Scripture-readers and tract-distributors; while its rival excludes clergymen: the Pastoral Aid allows its incumbent who applies for assistance to select his nominee, but makes its grant subject to its own approval of the nominee; the other Society claims no such right of rejection, but will only consider applications made through and sanctioned by the Bishop of the diocese. A careful perusal of the rules of both societies does not

enable us to state any other material difference, except it be that the Pastoral Aid constitutes its committee of twenty-four lay members of the Church and all the clergy who are members of the Society, somewhat a Falestafian proportion of sack to bread; while the Additional Curates committee consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, the Trustees, the Treasurer, and twenty-four other members of the Society to be named by the Archbishops, of whom half are to be clergymen. Certainly, were we judges, we should incline on all points but the non-employment of lay-agents as Scripture-readers, &c. to the rules of the Pastoral Aid; and even on behalf of that limitation it may be urged, that so long as the regular ministry of ordained men falls short of the requisite force, it is the first business of a Church society to supply that want. The contributing public does not, however, seem to be of our opinion; for the income of the Additional Curates, for the year 1855-56, amounts only to £17,728 5s. 8d., whereas that of the Pastoral Aid for the same year is £37,264 18s. 9d.; while both societies join in lamenting the inadequacy of their funds to meet even the most pressing calls made upon them for assistance. The Additional Curates report local contributions in support of their grants to a further amount of £7089; raising the whole sum employed by their agency to nearly £25,000 for the last year. We certainly cannot congratulate the members of the Church of England on this result; nor can we attribute the smallness of the contribution to anything manifestly faulty in the constitution of either society. Those who dislike the authority of the Bishops need not be alarmed at any excessive submission to those dignitaries exhibited by the Pastoral Aid Society; while those who reverence the existing order of the Church, and would have the Bishop to be really the ruler of his diocese, may find their predilections gratified by the regulation of the Additional Curates Society. The plain fact is, that the contribution to both Societies together is a satire upon the members of the Established Church of the wealthiest nation in Europe. Either the rich care nothing for the spiritual condition of their poorer fellow countrymen, or they do not believe in their church, or their feelings are so inactive as to amount in practice to the same thing. May be, many persons who both care for the poor and believe in the Church do not feel any strong respect for its constitution in the clergy. But one way to make the clergy more useful, and to train them up into better men, is to give them their work to do—to send them as missionaries into the heart of our native heathendom; and the man who most keenly feels how far our clergy fall short of their ideal character and function will also feel most keenly that the presence of even an average clergyman in a hitherto neglected district is not an advantage to be despised, or postponed to that far distant period when every clergyman shall be a Wesley or a Luther.

The practical upshot of all these remarks is, that a great want exists; that the means for supplying it at present in operation are utterly inadequate; and that the only effectual resource is the voluntary contributions of those Englishmen who think the object worthy of sacrifice, and are prepared to make that sacrifice. One clergyman indulging rather his fancy than his experience of mankind, gravely suggests that all persons inducted henceforth into a benefice of more than £500 per annum shall contribute the excess above £500 per annum to a common fund, which is to accumulate till enough be raised to make all the livings in the country produce £500 per annum. The idea is striking, but not very likely to be realised. If such a spirit of sacrifice were abroad in the Church, greater things even than the endowment of small livings would come of it, nor would it be confined to the clergy. And it does seem strange, considering the style in which Christianity and the Church are conventionally spoken of in England—may, the degree in which they are really valued—that such a proposal should strike one as so utterly Utopian. But Utopian it undoubtedly is; and meanwhile the evil is pressing, and the Church of England is too large. If the Church of England is to extend sooner or later we must come to a general voluntary contribution for its partial support; and sooner is better than later—indeed, postponement may be irremediable.

TRANSPORTATION: THE BLUE BOOKS.
THE REPORT THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN.
(From the Spectator.)
THE Committee was appointed "to inquire into the provisions and operation of the Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 99, intituled 'An Act to substitute in certain cases other punishment in lieu of transportation,'" and the Committee was empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken from time to time. The Committee examined many witnesses, and obtained a body of valuable evidence; but much of that evidence was brought forth in the form of documents, some of it by process of cross-examination, and the whole fills 461 folio pages. The materials for report are there, the report itself is absent; we have nothing but the opinion of the Committee, in some cases perfectly unsubstantiated by the evidence, but embodied in seventeen dogmatical resolutions, so couched as nearly to conceal their doubtful warrant.

For example, what can be more inconsistent with sense than the second resolution, in which the Committee "recommend the continuation of the system of transportation as far as her Majesty's dominions may afford safe and proper facilities for that purpose." Without the slightest hint as to the practicability of substituting for the present system of indeterminate transportation a system of transportation of reformed convicts? The whole report, in fact, is a compromise between the natural conclusions straight from the evidence, and old prejudices which are by courtesy called "opinions."

If the Committee had done its duty, it must have collected the substance of the evidence; and if the report had been simply an abridgment of the facts stated, it would inevitably have presented clear and tangible conclusions. We may state a few of those conclusions.

It is the opinion of some of the Judges, Prison-directors, and members of the Police force, that the sentence of transportation has become a mere punishment, and on these before whom it was to be made an example. This opinion is very imperfectly sustained by any statement of facts. Some of the prison authorities, especially Colonel Jebb, think that it is necessary to prepare for a more general discontinuance of transportation by increasing the length of prison sentences; and Mr. Elliott, of the Colonial Office, laid before the Committee facts which prove that scarcely any of the colonies would be induced to accept a renewal of transportation—even Western Australia, which had invited an emigration of convict prisoners, having recently begun to object, on grounds very similar to those which compelled the discontinuance of the practice in other Australian

Since general transportation must cease, and the system of imprisonment at home must be materially modified, it is desirable to remove the frail and useless distinction hitherto attempted between sentences to "transportation" and sentences to "penal servitude." The general purport of the evidence certainly implies that the best sentence would be one to incarceration generally, leaving the convicts subject to the operation of the system at the discretion of the principal officers.

The Directors of Her Majesty's Prisons have stated before the Committee, that in order to obtain a more complete command over the convict, whether to render the discipline of the goal more perfect or to afford any opportunity of improving the prisoner, it is necessary that the duration of the imprisonment should be lengthened by the original sentence. The evidence of the managers of the best regulated foreign prisons confirms the opinion of the most judicious students on the subject in this country, that a long duration of imprisonment, subject to partial or ultimately complete remission, at the discretion of the managers of the prisons, is most conducive to discipline and reform.

The evidence from the prisons of Austria, of Spain, and of Prussia, confirms the recent experience in the well-conducted prisons of Ireland under Captain Crofton, confirms also partial experiments made at various times in other places, and establishes a well-grounded opinion that the best incentives to good conduct in prison, and to a more complete reformation of the character of the prisoner, are secured by placing all convicts to better their condition in goal through their own industry and good behaviour.

The first condition to this self-improvement of the convict is a distinct classification of the whole number into various gradations. The intelligence and the judgment of the convict are in almost all cases necessarily of a very low order. He requires an immediate advantage to stimulate his purpose, he requires a continued advantage to induce continued effort. The promotion from one grade to another, with additional advantages in the superior grade, offers the immediate motive, and the prospect of progressively rising through several grades offers the continued motive.

This positive motive is strengthened by the negative motive, when any relapse into bad conduct is immediately visited by the chastisement of removal to a lower grade. By the steady application of these two principles, it has been found, in all prisons where the principles have been enforced, that the convict himself assists his keepers in the regulation of his conduct.

One advantage of which the convict is always desirous also furnishes a test of the validity of his improvement,—it is, an increase to his freedom of action in proportion as he is promoted to the higher grades. It has been found, that in the latter stages he may even be permitted to go beyond the walls of the prison for the purpose of labour, returning to the prison as to his home in the evening, or more frequently if necessary. The experiments on that point appear to have been more successful in this country than in some foreign countries.

The evidence on the subject of the ticket-of-leave has necessarily been very imperfect, from the fact that the "Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 99," has been a very short time in operation, and that this part of the new system has been so imperfectly developed that the managers have thought it necessary to suspend it. Nevertheless, the tendency of the evidence unquestionably supports the opinion that it would be desirable to make a further and more sincere experiment in granting tickets-of-leave. The ticket-of-leave should not be granted until after the convict should have given sufficient proof of industry, of skill in some calling, of economy in his habits, and of self-control. This ticket-of-leave should be revocable, not only on the fresh perpetration of a punishable offence, but on clear and distinct proof of bad or even unsteady conduct. The theory of the ticket-of-leave is, that it is granted in remission of a sentence which still hangs over the convict's head; and if by his conduct he cannot establish a moral claim to retain the ticket, the original sentence resumes its effect.

It is very advantageous if, after such qualified discharge, the convict should be encouraged, when not engaged by some respectable employer, to remain on the public works. When there, he may be associated with persons in a similar position to his own, until he should have earned a character or the means of independent emigration to one of our colonies.

It is established beyond doubt, by the experience of France and of other countries as well as our own, that Patronage Societies, to assist discharged convicts in obtaining employment, are valuable institutions. They engage the motives of charitable persons; they offer the best field of exertion for those whose disposition or circumstances induce them to spend their time in works of charity; and they offer a very useful intermedium between the penal administration of Government and free employment.

The possibility of obtaining a valid character, either from the managers of prisons or from the managers of societies, appears to have been established. The fact materially modifies the difficulty which convicts have hitherto found in obtaining employment in their own country, and also in being received as emigrants by some of our colonies.

If the character of the convict emigrants could be improved, it appears to be evident that the colony of Western Australia would surrender its newly-acquired objections to receiving more convicts; and it certainly appears to be possible, that if the emigration were limited to the number of those who could obtain a reliable character, it might ultimately be renewed in that exceedingly qualified form to other colonies besides that of Western Australia. This presents the idea, however, not of renewed "transportation," but of a new species of transportation.

In order to render that new species of transportation even possible, it is desirable that all attempts to revive transportation should be definitively suspended until the power of reforming convicts at home shall have been manifested to the satisfaction of the Colonies. Even then, it will not be desirable to prevent the transportation of reformed convicts until their prison-discipline should have been brought to a final termination.

It results equally from a consideration of facts and of probabilities, that short imprisonments as a means of secondary punishment ought to be discontinued, since they afford no opportunity for reform.

It equally results, that the only treatment for incorrigible convicts is confinement for an indefinite period,—that is, confinement until such time as they shall have established their capacity for reformation; and in the case of prisoners actually incorrigible this would amount to confinement for life. Regarding these persons as being more unfortunate from their constitutional deficiencies than criminals, it would follow that, in cases of excessively protracted confinement, justice and

mercy would be consulted by rendering the confinement as mild in its nature as might be consistent with discipline and safe custody. There is very little distinction between an incorrigible culprit and an incurable lunatic; and as soon as the nature of the case should have been distinctly established, the treatment of both might in some degree be assimilated.

The whole weight and bearing of the evidence has shown that one obstacle in the way of arranging an efficient system of prison-discipline has arisen from the want of a trained body of officers. This has in part been caused by the absence of any clearly established rules for the punishment of any school or establishment for training them. The deficiency is aggravated by the absence of any clear course of promotion, or of rules for advancement which would guide an officer in service. The degrees of intelligence, zeal, and efficiency, vary beyond the power of classifying them: few men present themselves of rewarding the extremely efficient governor of a goal, still more an efficient subordinate; and short of gross misconduct, there are few means of checking negligence or inefficiency. This deficiency of the present system would be remedied if, by degrees, the whole body of the officers of prisons throughout the country were enrolled as a corps, with some simple and general rules to guide the admission and promotion of officers. Such an incorporation would present inducements for a superior class to enter into the subordinate ranks, with a view of rising to the highest offices.

The consolidation of a prison corps would facilitate the consolidation of the whole prison system, and would thus facilitate a better classification of prisoners and a division of the several classes into different establishments, more especially the promotion of separate establishments for convicts advanced in reformation, invalids, and incorrigibles.

"THE BAKE'S PROGRESS."—The Post gives the following account of the career of William James Robson, a transfer clerk who has robbed the Crystal Palace Company. Four years ago, and shortly after his marriage, Robson was found to be living with his wife in a single room in the vicinity of Chancery-lane, the rent of which was only 4s. 6d. a week, and his principal resource at that time was 18s. a week, which he received from a law stationer, in whose service he was. His means for some time after this were as humble as humility could make them, and the first change found in them was on his obtaining a situation at the Crystal Palace at a moderate salary not much exceeding 30s. a week. A subsequent promotion found him in the company's accountant's office, and finally he was placed in the registrar of shares and dividend certificate office, at a salary of £150 per annum. On this slender means he managed to establish a clerical establishment in Bowling-green-street, Kennington; he then took a fashionable residence—Kilbury Priory, furnished it in style, great elegance, established his brougham, two dogs, carts, and six horses, two of the latter alone having been purchased for £540; kept his groom and coachman in dashing liveries; and had his three domestic servants to attend on himself and his wife. This, to a man with such a limited income as that of Mr. Robson, might be supposed by ordinary minds to be extravagant, but not so with him. He, in addition, considered it necessary to his enjoyments to have something more to beguile his leisure hours, and he took under his protection Miss B., a courtesan of some celebrity, for whom he took a cottage in the Park-road, St. John's-wood, and fitted it up in a style of surpassing elegance, and in addition to other appointments for the lady's comfort, provided her with a handsome brougham, with coachman, and her liveries to match, and this establishment he had to maintain a considerable hole in £1200 or £1500 a year. His attention to this damsel was perfectly lavish, and it was only a few months ago that he presented her with an elegant dressing case, furnished with silver, which cost the trifling sum of £37. Not content with this expensive indulgence of his profligacy, Robson took under his care a young lady (Miss Mary C.) who had been a favourite "Columbine," and established her at a house in Craven-street, where he kept her at an extravagant rate. This lady, however, he has lately managed to get off his hands by lending £300 to a young gentleman who has married her. In addition to this profligacy and extravagance, Robson was actually in treaty for the purchase of Kenilworth Castle, Wiltshire, from its present owner, at a cost of £5000, but, before the bargain had been concluded, the bubble burst, and he was obliged to withdraw from the purchase.

A short time before he absconded, Robson paid £200 to an upholsterer in the borough for five sets of curtains for his house at Kilbury; and the elegance of style in which that dwelling was furnished may be imagined from the fact, that on the sale of its furniture at the auction-rooms of Mr. Oxenham, of Oxford-street, it realised no less a sum than £1300. How Robson could have been allowed to carry on such a course of extraordinary extravagance is truly surprising. He was known to every omnibus driver in the metropolis as a particularly fast man, and the owner of some of the best naggs about town, and it is said that his frugal, instead of being £5000, as stated, will reach the enormous sum of £30,000.

VICTORIA.
We have papers to the 2nd inst. by the Wonga Wonga.
BATHMAN'S GUIDE TO VICTORIA.—The January issue of this useful publication is accompanied by a lithographic map of the colony, showing the lines of railway, already formed or in progress, and those contemplated for immediate construction. The following new features have also been introduced.—A list of the English Ministry; the legal arrangements for the year, with the time and place of holding the various circuits and other courts; an alphabetical list of the post towns, with the time of departure and arrival of the mails; a list of holidays kept at the banks and public office; the first time-table of the Geelong Railway; and a tabular view of the steam communication between Melbourne and the sea ports, and neighbouring colonies.—Argus.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.—A public breakfast was held on Wednesday morning, at the Mechanics' Institution, to afford an opportunity of taking farewell of the Missionaries, who were to leave that evening in the John Williams, for the South Sea Islands. About one hundred friends, including about twenty ministers of various denominations, were present. Addresses were delivered at great length, and the meeting was of a very interesting character.

THE NATURALIZATION CLAUSE.—The Electoral Bill at present before the Assembly—concerning respecting the naturalization of foreigners, that appears to have been conceived in the absurd restrictive spirit which has hitherto governed the whole of the measure, and which has already called forth such general condemnation. The clause renders it necessary that all aliens must have been naturalized for three years before they can be admitted to the exercise of political privileges applies to Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, &c., as well as to Chinese. They are all lumped together, and have no accurate idea of what a representative is as ourselves, and the semi-slave to whom representation is a complete enigma.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

who has no accurate idea of what a representative is as ourselves, and the semi-slave to whom representation is a complete enigma. We have no such idea of what a representative is as ourselves, and the semi-slave to whom representation is a complete enigma. We have no such idea of what a representative is as ourselves, and the semi-slave to whom representation is a complete enigma.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

On New Year's Day, upon the Melbourne ground, Richmond Park. The eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground, and the eleven selected to go to Sydney presented themselves on the cricket ground.

...found highly efficacious in London,
why it should not be found equally
r.

TUESDAY, 6th January.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Teas.
 800 boxes Orange Pekoe
 225 chests Congou
 475 half-chests ditto.
 TUESDAY, 6th January.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have re-
 ceived instructions to sell by auction, at the

300 boxes really choice orange scented pekoe
 225 chests very fine congou
 475 half-chests ditto ditto.
 Terms at sale.
 Adelaide and V. D. L. Flour.
 Slightly damaged.
 On account.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, **THURSDAY, 6th January, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,**
On account of whom it may concern,
123 bags V. D. L. flour
23 ditto Adelaide ditto.

Terms at sale.
Grocers, Storekeepers, Confectioners, Millers, Bakers,
Corn Dealers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel
Keepers, and others.
Java Rice
Satin Dressed Chilian Flour
Bran
Cognac

WEDNESDAY, January 7.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have been
 favoured with instructions from the importers
 to sell by auction, at Moore's Stores (Moore's Wharf,
 Miller's Point), on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, at half-
 past 2 o'clock,
 Ex Crisna.

7435 mals rice.
 * This is a very fine white grain Java table rice, and superior to any at present in the colony.
 Ex. Burnett.
 2800 bags, each 1000 lbs. fine Chilian flour.
 The flour is of the very best Chilian satin dressed, and particularly suited for confectioners and bakers, that give a price for a really choice article—it is full weight pound from new wheat, and prepared with great care.

900 bags bran (4300 bushels, more or less).
 Ex Mercedos.
 Ex Cristina.
 147 cases cognac, each 1 dozen.
 The trade are assured that this sale is a positive unre-
 vealed one, and well worthy their attention.
 Terms exceedingly liberal.

very suitable suburban property.
ROSE BANK COTTAGE, and
Six Compact Little Allotments of Land, at Balmain.
About 100 yards from the Steam Ferry.
For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1857.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been
favoured with instructions to sell by auction,
the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell
streets, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY.

all that compact and substantial stone-built edifice,
ROSE BANK COTTAGE, having eight rooms,
kitchen, scullery pantry, &c., as under—
On the Ground Floor—
Drawing-room, 18 x 16, opening into porch, and verandah
6½ feet wide
Dining-room, 15 x 12½, opening into another verandah 6½
feet wide

room, 14½ x 12½
 ito, 10 x 8½
 ite, 7½ x 11½
 essing-room, 6 x 6½
 dy, 6½ x 6½, entered from verandah
 chen, 14½ x 11½
 ntry, 6 x 8
 ilitary, 9½ x 8½
 th a fine garden, tastefully laid out, and large yard.

Also,
Those six very desirable compact little allotments of
4, comprising:
No. 5, adjoining the above property, and having a depth

No. 6, adjoining No. 5, and having a depth of 83 feet, with a frontage of 60 feet to the same road.

No. 7, adjoining No. 6, having a depth of 75 feet, with a frontage of 60 feet to the above road.

No. 8, partially adjoining No. 7, having a depth of 109 feet, and 34 feet 6 inches frontage to Nicholson-street.

No. 9, adjoining No. 8, having a depth of 90 feet, with frontages of 24 feet to a lane at the back, and 24 feet to Nicholson-street.
No. 10, corner allotment, having frontages of 24 feet to a lane at the back, 90 feet to the above-mentioned road, and 24 feet to Nicholson-street, adjoining No. 9.

Title, good. Plans at Auction Mart.
For positive sale, and on liberal terms.

**EMPTORY SALE under power of the MORTGAGE,
Notice to Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
In the Insolvent Estate of H. S. Smith and Co.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.**

**DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
THE CUMBOLEAIBONG STATION, and
THE CULLENBURAWONG STATION.**

DISTRICT OF BLIGH,
The TUNIDGEREE STATION
The ULOMONGO STATION
The BUCKLINBAGH STATION, and
The TOORAWANDI STATION. Also
About 16,000 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP
500 HEAD OF CATTLE,
th HORSES, WORKING BULLOCKS, DRAYS, and
all other requisites for carrying on the above very

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have received instructions from **F. W. Perry, Esq.**, special assignee in the insolvent estate of **Harold B. Smith & Co.**, to sell by auction, at the **Australian Auction Mart**, at **O'Connell street, Sydney**, on **WEDNESDAY, January, 1857**, at 12 o'clock, the above very valuable stations, stock, &c. situated in

the districts of Wellington and Bligh, better known
as Mr. George Langley's stations, viz.—
Wellington District,
entered by the Macquarie, five miles from the flourish-
ing town of
Dubbo
Cumbogiesimbong
Gallenburrawong

on which are now depasturing about 1400 mixed sheep. The station of Cumbogialambong is estimated to carry 2000 sheep. There are seven out-stations, Cullenbarrang being the outside one of all.

The head station, Cambeogialambong, has on it the following improvements, viz., two good cottages, one with garden attached; woolshed, an extensive horse paddock, small titration paddock, two small stockyards, and two men's houses.

Bligh District.
Watered by the Castlereagh River, and adjoining the above,
(Cattle) — Turidgee
(Sheep) { Umongo
 Booklinhagh
 Mungerie, and
 Toorawaadi Stations,
 and several other Stations, and more which

Ewes and lambs, and lambing	4478
Wethers	3778
Ditto, fit for the butcher	1500
Dry ewes	1485
Yearling ewes and wethers (hoggets)	1234
Ewes and unwanted lambs	1977
Rams	41

Total, (more or less) 14,537

With the Turrigere Station will be sold the Right of and to the Cattle remaining on the stations, branded over L & BV (estimated at 500); the right of about head of Horses, branded SMH (combined); also an Arab filly, 6 years old.

The improvements at Mungierie consist of
overseer's hut, store, kitchen, shepherd's huts, drafting

yards, stock yards, and horse paddocks.
 100 acres, for station work
 teams of working bullocks, of 8 each, with yokes and gear
 complete.
 The above most valuable pastoral properties are so well
 owned by Mr. George Langley's Stations, that it requires
 little or no apology from the auctioneer in their favour. It is
 estimated that the stations in the Wellington district are
 capable of depasturing at least 10,000 sheep; whilst those

the Bligh district would, with a little outlay to secure her, carry fully 30,000. Indeed, these stations are invaluable from their proximity to market, possessing all the qualities of the highest order; salt bush, herbs, and all forming the characteristic of the pasturage.

Plan on view at the Auction Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained.

TERMS:—
25 per cent. cash

25 ditto 4 months
25 ditto 8 months
25 ditto 12 months.

100

gov.au/nla.news-page14

TO BE LET, the Stores, in Pitt-street North, lately occupied by Thompson and Co. Apply on the Premises, to **HENRY MANFIELD.**

TO LET, a very moderate rate, suitable for Offices or for a small business, the Rooms occupied by the Catholic Institute. Apply at 581, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

TO LET, the Windmill, Machinery, Cottage, and Premises situated at Derlinghurst, and at present in the occupation of Mr. John Johnson. Possession can be had on the 1st January. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, No. 69, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Pusey, Pusey.

TO LET, a comfortable four (4) roomed House, in Pitt-street; water laid on, enclosed yard, and tannery pad. Apply Mr. HENRY COOPER, Kent-street South, between Liverpool and Bathurst-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, these large and commodious Modern Stores, two floors, 60 x 30 each, situated in Queen's-place, adapted for storage purposes, as well as for retail shops; will be let to a respectable tenant at very moderate terms. Apply to **HASSELL and TRENT,** Circular Quay.

TO LET, A Public-house, in full trade; being one of the best corners in Sydney. Takings over £200 per week. Coming-in moderate. Apply to **WICKHAM and BELL, 4, Jamison-street.**

TO LET, A Three-story House, seven rooms and kitchen, hall, and balcony, good yard, and good supply of water. For particulars apply to **WILLIAM HARRIS, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.**

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, the Cottage, with garden, No. 4, William-street, known as Pine Cottage. It contains four rooms, servant's room, and kitchen, the latter fitted with Russell's cooking apparatus. Application to be made on the premises, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

TO LET, the Store in Bridge-street, lately occupied by

Mr. Alfred Mitchell. Apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. ADAM WILSON. H. K. JAMES.

TO LET, PADDINGTON, South Head Road, To the Ladies' College, a large House, with detached kitchen, servants' rooms, and abundant supply of water; there is also a large flower garden in front, a good yard, and large kitchen garden, with many kinds of fruit given. Apply to A. FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

TO LET, the upper Part of the House with kitchen, No. 4, Macquarie-place. Apply to Mr. A. TORNING, (painter, plumber, &c., 4, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, Grantham Villa and Grounds (late the residence of Rear-Admiral King, R.N. deceased), beautifully situated near St. Leonard's, North Shore. Apply to MORT & CO., Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House and Shop, New-buildings, George-street, opposite EXETER Office. All letters addressed to R. J. MORT, 10, Pitt-street, London.

TO LET, a comfortable House, in York-place, York-street, consisting of four rooms, a water laid on, &c. Apply to EDWARD S. LAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, a House situated in Harrington-street, containing nine rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' quarters, water laid on. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, Dealers in Fineship, Cab, Proprietors, and there requiring roomy premises.—
TO LET, on lease, a House and Wharf. Terms, moderate. Apply to J. H. ROUSE, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

TO LET, a House, containing plenty of water. Apply to J. REDGATE, Rye, Kent.

TO LET, a House pleasantly situated at the top of Goulburn-street, with five rooms, bath, &c., in a cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mr. PARISH, No. 25, Elizabeth-street.

FINIS.

FOR LET, a large and desirable Premises, known as the Green Gate Corporation, for the space and portion of the premises, and also the how of the premises, with a private entrance, and the upper portion is admirably adapted for offices. The entire ground \$200, by the removal of a lath and plaster partition, may be converted into one spacious store or sale room. The cellage is perfect and lighted by gas. There are sheds in the yard, and a large open space for the carts in the rear. Apply to **WICKHAM and BELL,** 4, Jamieson-street.

FOR LET, a Cottage and Premises, situated at the corner of West and George streets; and also a Cottage situated in William-street, Balmain. Apply to Mr. **JOHN BURNS,** William-street, Balmain.

FOR LET, two-roomed House, in the heart of the city. Rent, 10s. 6d. week. Apply at the City Office.

TO LET, the House No. 40, Elizabeth-street North. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, most desirable Family Residence, situate No. 3, Devonshire-place, William-street, consisting of eight rooms; kitchen, and out-house, with stable and cow-house, and water laid out. Apply on the premises; or, by letter, to Box 127, Post Office.

TO LET, in Jeamond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817,

COWLSBRAW, Surry Hills.
TO LET, in George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, a Suite of Rooms, suitable for a private dwelling or office. Apply to **THOMAS E. WOODS**, solicitor, No. 23, George-street.
TO LET.—To LET, the first-rate Business Premises in Bridge-street recently known as the White Horse public-house. For particulars apply to **Mr. HILLY**, 37, Pitt-street.
TO LET, a Public House in full trade, being one of the best corners in Sydney, taking over £76 per week.

TO LET, a House in Keaton-place, E Wake-street, Barry Hill, containing six rooms detached kitchen, servant's room, large yard, and well of water. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, Unfurnished Apartments, rent low. J. WILSON'S, 447, Walsheir-hutings.

TO LET, respectable Unfurnished Apartments, 89, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. A Nurse Girl Wanted.

TO BAKERS and others.—**TO LET** on reasonable

I terms, a lease or weekly, those newly-finished Premises in Campbell-street, consisting of shop and dwelling-house, with kitchen, bakehouse, and large oven, now in working order; and stabling if required. The dwelling-house contains seven large rooms besides shop and kitchen. Application to be made to Mr. HUGH MURPHY, Campbell-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—
Messrs. Furdian and Co. Balmain

Mr T. Lusty	...	Brickfield-hill.
Jerry Bancroft	...	35, Parramatta-street
F. Larter	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutters Bay.
Thomas Harmer	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wil- berforce, and Pitt Town.
E. Mason	...	Parramatta
E. Goeris	...	Liverpool
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
A. Dodds	...	East Maitland
R. Blair	...	West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth

R. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
G. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Ennis, and St. Mary's
P. Codner	...	Petersham
J. McGraw	...	Consett, Concorde, &c.
James Dole	...	Campaneros
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	Yarrow-street, corner of Stanley-alc. Woolloomooloo
John Ains	...	Clyde-street Miller's Point.

RUSHCUTTERS BAY AND DARLING POINT.—
 Mr. F. McLEAN, of the Post Office corner of
 Darling and Macquarie Roads, will
 receive applications for the
 above locations at £1 per

NEWS AGENCY for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that he will supply the **HERALD** in the western part of the city, under the address—Cherry-bill and Druit-street, at quarter, 7s. per month, and 2s. per week in advance, as early as possible, in the morning. **JOHN AIRS**, Clyde-street, Miller's Point. J. A. will call upon parties requiring the paper in that locality, upon receiving a note to that effect.

BEECHWORTH, OVENS, VICTORIA.—Mr. **B. ARCHWALD CURLE** has on sale the **SYDNEY**

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, PIT-
TOWN.—MR. THOMAS HARMER, stockbroker,
George-street, Windsor, has succeeded Mr. Laban White
as the new agency of the **SYDNEY MORNING HERALD** for
the above districts. Subscribers will be received by Mr.
Harmer, and advertisements for insertion in the **HERALD**
will have immediate attention.

Four lines Two shillings.
Six ditto Three shillings.
Eight ditto Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—£4 per annum, in advance.
. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Printed and published by JOHN FAIRMAN and Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Bouverie streets, Tuesday, January 8, 1887.

a.gov.au/pla/news-pa